ATTACHMENT B2

STORMWATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following are a list of BMPs that may be used to minimize the introduction of pollutants of concern that may result in significant impacts to receiving waters. Other BMPs approved by the City as being equally or more effective in pollutant reduction than comparable BMPs identified below are acceptable. See Appendix D: *Suggested Resources* for additional sources of information. Also, attached to this Appendix is a copy of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Work's BMP Design Criteria, for source of information and guidelines (Attachment B3). All BMPs must comply with local zoning and building codes and other applicable regulations.

Site Design BMPs
1.
2. Minimizing Impervious Areas
3.
4. Reduce sidewalk widths
5. Incorporate landscaped buffer areas between sidewalks and streets.
- Design residential streets for the minimum required pavement widths
- Minimize the number of residential street cul-de-sacs and incorporate landscaped areas to reduce their impervious cover.
- Use open space development that incorporates smaller lot sizes
- Increase building density while decreasing the building footprint
- Reduce overall lot imperviousness by promoting alternative driveway surfaces and shared driveways that connect two or more homes together
- Reduce overall imperviousness associated with parking lots by providing compact car spaces, minimizing stall dimensions, incorporating efficient parking lanes, and using pervious materials in spillover parking areas

6. Increase Rainfall Infiltration
- Use permeable materials for private sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, and interior roadway surfaces (examples: hybrid lots, parking groves, permeable overflow parking, etc.)
- Direct rooftop runoff to pervious areas such as yards, open channels, or vegetated areas, and avoid routing rooftop runoff to the roadway or the urban runoff conveyance system

Maximize Rainfall Interception
- Maximizing canopy interception and water conservation by preserving existing native trees and shrubs, and planting additional native or drought tolerant trees and large shrubs.

Minimize Directly Connected Impervious Areas (DCIAs)

- Draining rooftops into adjacent landscaping prior to discharging to the storm drain
- Draining parking lots into landscape areas co-designed as biofiltration areas
- Draining roads, sidewalks, and impervious trails into adjacent landscaping

Slope and Channel Protection
- Use of natural drainage systems to the maximum extent practicable
- Stabilized permanent channel crossings
- Planting native or drought tolerant vegetation on slopes
- Energy dissipaters, such as riprap, at the outlets of new storm drains, culverts, conduits, or channels that enter unlined channels

Maximize Rainfall Interception
- Cisterns
- Foundation planting
7.
Increase Rainfall Infiltration
- Dry wells
8.
Source Control BMPs

- Storm drain system stenciling and signage
- Outdoor material and trash storage area designed to reduce or control rainfall runoff
- Efficient irrigation system

Treatment Control BMPs

Biofilters
- Grass swale
- Grass strip
- Wetland vegetation swale
9. Bioretention

Detention Basins
- Extended/dry detention basin with grass lining
- Extended/dry detention basin with impervious lining

Infiltration Basins
- Infiltration basin
- Infiltration trench
- Porous asphalt
- Porous concrete
- Porous modular concrete block

Wet Ponds and Wetlands
- Wet pond (permanent pool)
- Constructed wetland

Drainage Inserts
- Oil/Water separator
- Catch basin insert
- Storm drain inserts
- Catch basin screens

Filtration Systems
- Media filtration
- Sand filtration

Hydrodynamic Separation Systems
- Swirl Concentrator
- Cyclone Separator
- Baffle boxes

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